

U.S. Preparation to Fight Reds By Own Guerrilla Tactics Urged

**Hilsman, State Department
Aide, Defines Needs to
Wage 'Internal Wars'**

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10—A

Department of State official gave a formula today for combating what he described as communism's guerrilla-style "internal wars."

Roger Hilsman Jr., Director of Intelligence and Research in the department, said the United States "must be prepared to become deeply involved" in anti-guerrilla warfare of its own to cope with the new Soviet tactics.

In an address prepared for delivery before the Institute of World Affairs in San Diego, Calif., Mr. Hilsman said the West must continue to guard against the threat of nuclear war and limited war.

Also, he warned that a third dimension, that of internal war "has recently gained a new prominence in Soviet dogma."

"What Khrushchev calls 'wars of liberation' or 'just wars' are now considered the most promising paths to future expansion," he said.

To counter such expansion of Communist rule, Mr. Hilsman described a United States plan that would combine modern social reform with Guerrilla tactics drawn from lessons learned as far back as the American Revolution in 1776.

Mr. Hilsman, himself, was an O. S. S. guerrilla battalion commander in Burma during World War II.

"For effective counter-guerrilla operations we need radical changes in organization, combat doctrine and equipment," Mr. Hilsman contended.

He outlined the new United States formula as follows:

¶Combat units will be decentralized into fifty-man patrols staffed by specially-trained local soldiers. Each patrol will be self-reliant and be able to operate on its own.

¶A guerrilla-infested part of the country will be marked off into sections, with each section patrolled by one of these units.

¶Upon contact with guerrillas, a unit will notify a central



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Roger Hilsman Jr.

headquarters and all adjacent units.

¶As the neighboring units coverage, headquarters will also dispatch paratroopers and mobile reserves by helicopter to surround the enemy.

¶Once an area is pacified, the government consolidates its control and moves its forces on to the next section of land to be cleared.

Mr. Hilsman said the formula was based on highly successful operations against the Japanese in Burma.

He also said valuable lessons had been drawn from the Army's experience fighting Philippine Insurrectionists in 1899-1900 and from the Indian-style tactics employed by Americans during the Revolution.

He added the caution that any successful anti-guerrilla war must have popular support. A major problem in some countries comes from "conservative elements in a community who struggle irrationally against all reform," he said.

To help further chance and stability, Mr. Hilsman said the United States might find itself "encouraging reformers to organize mass parties, and in certain tense circumstances we may need to help create citizens' militia forces."

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